FERY OLD- FARHIURIED, THERE CON-TEMPORARIES OF OURS.

Marriage, Divorce, Taxes, Herwants' Tips, Boyal Prerogatives, British Escronch-ments in a Bomba that Has Not Ritched Itself on to This Electromotive Age.

THE SUN's story of Navr-Ed-Deen, the Shah of Persia, who was assassinated Friday, led yester-day to a very general demand for additional information about the great empare over which the strange monarch ruled with an iron hand, having absolute con rol not only over the prop-erty but the persons of his subjects, having the right to say to this man, " tive me your property," and to that man, " I will take your life," and not only saying it but doing it. The popular knowledge of Pers.n. it must be confessed, is pretty slender, chiefly because there is practically no trade between this country and the Shah's. Persia consumes some American goods, but these are bought from English merchants.

Persia is in the southwestern part of Asia. It belps Afghanistan separate Russia in Asia from British India, and on its east is Arabia or Tur-key in Asia. It is 573 miles north and south 1.042 east and west. It is estimated that it includes about 040,000 square miles of territory. Nonh's ark stopped or: Mount Ararat just north of it, and the Gove-nment existed centuries before Christ, and has been running ever since, having had many ups and downs in the mean time. This is all that need be said about its history.

Persia is interesting now for a great many reasons, but chiefly because its nine or ten illions of people are content to live under an absolute monarchy more absolute than Rus-So content are they that their ruler, the Shah, could leave the country and go junketing without even a sign or a fear of a revolution or the smallest sort of an assault on his authority. It is a country until recent years without any railroads at all, and even now with practically no railroad facilities. There is but one line of tele-graph, and that is owned by Englishmen, and simply crosses the country because it is the most convenient route to British India. This line, it is true has one or two short Perstan branches. There are no manufacturing industries to speak of, and there is very little mining. The imports amount to but \$25,000,000 a year, and the exports to but \$15,000,000.

The chief religion is a variety of Mohammedanism known as the Shift, and the Shah is the defender of that faith and the representative of God; but there is as fine a collection of other religious as can be found in any country on the face of the globe. Persia also has as varied an assortment of weather as New York city has, and the weather conditions are as subject to change without notice as are the conditions in New York. The population is divided into a dozen different races of people, and while the "civilization" is one of the cldest, it is also one of the most barbaric. A million or so of the population are tent dwellers, and as many more live in mud houses. The political divisions of the country are governed chiefly by sons of the Shah; and husbands of daughters of the Shah are among the chief men. The crown jewels are valued at from \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000, and are among the richest in the world. Of all the revenue collected a fourth goes to the support of the Shah and his family and another fourth to the priests. The rest is taken by the Government officials and the soldiers.

The people live chiefly by agriculture. They

raise wheat, cotton, wool, rice, tobacco, fruit, and opium. They also cultivate silkworms, and they mine turquoise and fish for pearls. They make carpets, which many people in New York think they are buying when they purchase Persian rugs."

The carpet industry is a pretty big one. About \$1,000,000 worth of carpets or rugs are exported every year. All the carpets are made by hand, and until a few years ago no two were ever made alike The makers were the designers, and they exercised their ingenuity in the work. But a few years ago an Englishman went there to get a monopoly of the carpet trade. He made big contracts on condition that the makers should not exercise any of their ingenuity in designing. but should follow his orders to the letter. He had them make hundreds of the same patterns, those patterns being then in favor in England and France. He is still doing this, and gradu-ally the native ingenuity is being lost for want

ally the native ingenuity is being lost for want of use.

They used to export seven times as much opium as they do now. The Persian opium was the finest in the world. It contained a higher per cent, of morphine than the opium of other countries. Some foreigners got hold of that business and showed the natives how to adulterate the drug. The pearl fisheries used to be controlled by natives, and so with the turquoise mines. Lately an Englishman has been paying \$80,000 a year for the last and \$50,000 a year for the first. The Mussulmans of Persia say that the dogs of Christians are responsible for most of the wickedness in the world, and that if they get any further hold on Persia they will ruin it. The Russians encourage this idea.

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most of the wickedness in the world, and that if they get any further hold on Persia they will ruin it. The Russians encourage this idea.

Persia, it will be seen, cuts no very great figure in the trade and commerce of the world or in its finance, because its rulers have been shrewd enough to keep out of the hands of foreign money lenders. There is no national debt to appeak of, and all the money needed to run the Government is raised within the country. Money is raised in peculiar ways. Tite Sun told yesterday of the merchant who was overtaxed by a Prince and who appealed to the Shah to have his wrongs righted. The Shah issued a decree telling the Prince to refund, whereupon the Prince said to the merchant: "Thou art a brave man to appeal to the Shah. Thou must have a brave heart. I must see your heart and take courage from it." And he had the merchant cut open and his heart taken out. Overtaxation is one way money is raised in Persia. Here is another story of Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin's that will show another way the Shah raises money when he wants it, though in this case it didn't work.

The husband of one of his daughters was Moayer-ul-Mamolek, who was the son of a rich father and who used his father's money to make more money. When he had amassed a large fortune the Shah sent to him one day a message to the effect that the Shah had watched with great pleasure the success of his son-in-law's enterprises and constratulated him on his business agacity. Having been so very successful, he the Shah thought it about time for him to divide, and he would expect by return messenger one-half the fortune of the son-in-law. The son-in-law, not being adultiful subject under the circumstances, gathered up his portable wealth and told his wife that he was going to see a friend and would be back in a couple of days. It happened that when this young man's father died he directed that a large part of his fortune. The tunit the further was going to see a friend and would be back in a couple of days. It happened that thousands of

returned, and at last accounts hadn't been strangled.

As stated before, the arbitrary demand of the Government for money from the people is a common thing in Persia. The books all say that the merchants are successful business men and accumulate wealth, but that all display of wealth is avoided. It is a custom of the country for the rich men to build high walls about their residences, so that the attention of the Government shall not be attracted to the wealth within. The ordinary rate of taxation is five per cent, on everything raised, five per cent, on everything imported, but the rulers grow rich by the extortion of higher taxes as well as by monopoiles of various trades.

of higher taxes as well as by monopolies of various trades.
One of the universal customs of the country is the giving of presents. A poor man will send a present to a rich neighbor. The rich neighbor reaponds with something more valuable. It is the custom of the servants to charge their master 10 per cent, more than they have to pay for everything that they buy. For instance, if the employer buys a bushel of rice for a dollar, the servant who does the purchasing charges him a dollar and ten cents. More often the servant says to the merchant Give me my 10 per cent, and the merchant adds that to the purchase price. Then the servant collects abother 10 per cent, from the master. The right of the servant to charge one 10 per cent, is exchanted. When a servant is hired his whole fainly must be taken with him. If he is over 12 years old he has at least one wife and may have two or three and several children, so that when a man has different or tweaty servants but the sum a man has different or tweaty servants to the man has different or tweaty servants which is lost an unusually because the servant to the servant of the servant the servant of the se several children, so that when a man has lifteen at the Scoral a Adams Conjuny of Sen Yora, 60 and or twenty servants, which is not an unusually large number in that country, he has in reality | Prices | - date.

eighty or one hundred persons in his household, besides his own abundance of wives and greater abundance of children.

The marriage relation and the laws governing it are a little strange. Polygamy is not universal, but there is no law against it. The law prescribes that a man may have four first-clians wives he can have as many second-class wives he marriage for a minute, or a certain length of time, set out in the contract, and is usually paid at marriage is clastic, at max may marry a woman for a minute, or a day, or week, or year, or a hundred years. The custom is, however, to marry he for nimety years. In addition to all the first and second class wife. If a minute of a downwar to be a second class wife. If a minute of a woman to be a second class wife. If a child is born after the term of the marriage and in the event of a foreign, meaning a British, attack, internal discord meancing his reign, or the woman being a short-term wife, the father takes it and maintains it.

The divorce laws are liberal—for the men. Aman can divorce any of his wives at will. The law requires that he shall amounce it publicly to her, and there shall be wineases. A written divorce is not good, and isn't received even as evidence.

There are two methods of administering law in Persia. There are two methods of administering law in Persia. There are two methods of administering law in Persia. There are two methods of administering law in Persia. There are two sets of laws. One re-

revisionce.

There are two methods of administering law in Persia. There are two sets of laws. One relates to religion and its forms. Every detail is embodied in this law, and it is administered by the priests. The other set of laws relates to crimes against the person and against property. They are all crude, and the punishments are nearly all severe, but it takes a lot of evidence to convict. In one class of crimes women cannot be witnesses at all, and it takes four males besides the participants in the crime to proves a posides the participants in the crime to prove a ase. The convictions for this crime are there-

fore scarce.

Ordinary thieving is not severely punished. Ordinary they in the interactive of the marriage and divorce laws make crimes against clastity almost unheard of. Persis has no educational system. Private schools are conducted by the Molianr (priests) for teaching the Koran and writing. The Shah maintains one college. This is in Teheran, the capital city, which has a population or about 210,000.

main sains one college. This is in Teheran, the capital city, which has a population of about 210,000.

The streets in Persian cities are all harrow—too narrow for carriages—and the people who don't go afoot go on horseback. Horses are almost the companions of their masters. They are possibly the finest breed of horses in the world, swift and enduring and capable of a tremendous amount of work. One of the strange customs of the country relating to the enforcement of the criminal law is this: A criminal of any class who excapes to a stable and lies down by the feet of the favorite horse of the master is never disturbed so long as he stays there. It makes no difference whose stable he roes to, Mr. Benjamin says in his book. It may be the stable of the Shah or his lowest aubject. While he is there he is fed at the expense of the horse's master, and no one can touch him to harm him. The people of Persia are noted for their hospitality. In most houses there is set able where any man is welcome to eat. Receiving hospitality is nomewhat costly on occasions. Once when the first son of the late Shah had trouble with a chief of one of the tribes in his province he prepared a fine dinner and invited the chief to come and talk matters over. The chief was delighted at the honor and partook of the dinner, after which he was expeditiously strangled. This is the same son who cut out the merchants, heart, and who it is said may try now and oust his younger brother from the throne.

## CAPT. LOTHAIRE FREE.

In Spite of British Uproar He Will Not B Punished for Hanging Trader Stokes.

BRUSSELS, May 2 .- It is officially announced that Capt. Lothaire, who has been on trial in Boma for having executed the English trader Stokes because of his intimacy with the natives, to whom he was alleged to have sold arms, ammunition, &c., has been acquitted.

Capt. Lothaire's defence was that Stokes was

allied with Chief Kibongi, who was warring in behalf of the Arabs against the Congo State, and he was therefore tried and executed in accordance with the law for provoking civil war, Witnesses for Capt. Lothaire testified that Stokes's party plundered wherever they went. Upon the conclusion of the defending counsel's speech the Public Prosecutor withdrew from the prosecution, whereupon Capt. Lothaire was immediately set at liberty.

Capt. Lothaire is an officer in the Congo State. He was engaged a year ago last January in the northeast part of the State clearing out the remnant of the Arab slavers who still remained in the country. He secured what he regarded as conclusive evidence that the English trader Stokes had been selling guns and ammunition to the Arabs and to their native allies. They wanted these munitions, most of all, to use them against the soldiers of the Congo State.

One day Capt. Lothaire ran upon Stokes and took him prisoner. He was tried on the spot before a Board of Congo State officers, and the evidence against him being regarded as conclusive he was sentenced to death. About daybreak next morning Stokes was hanged.

The news did not reach England until August

last. A member of THE SUN staff who was in London at the time met a number of Englishmen who had served in Africa, and they that they had no doubt he was guilty of the en in Capt. Lothaire's place they would have hanged Stokes just as promptly as he did.

But a great commotion was made in England on the ground that a British subject had been put to death without a legal trial. The conten tion was that Stokes should have been sent to Boms, on the lower Congo, to be tried by the court there. The fact was that Lothaire was 1,500 miles from Boms, and to send Stokes to that town he would have to weaken his party by detaching a large escort for Stokes at a time when he needed every man at his command. The Congo State Government promised, however, to put Lothaire on trial as soon as he returned down the river. No one who has known of the circumstances of the case has had any doubt as to what the result would be.

Stokes went to Africa as a missionary, but he soon abandoned humanitarian work for the more congenial field of the trader. He was not particular what he sold to the natives so long as he might make several hundred per cent, on his goods, and in a few years he amassed a comfortable fortune, supplying the natives cheffy firearms and gunpowder in exchange for ivory. Long before his death his reputation as an honorable man was effectually blasted by the testimony of his own countrymen who had met him in Africa. that town he would have to weaken his party

## BERLIN ACADEMY OF ARTS. Emperor William Makes a Speech at the Bi-centennial Celebration.

BERLIN, May 2 .- The bi-centennial celebration of the Berlin Academy of Arts was held to day in the museum and rotunds of the Academy building. All of the Ministers and foreign diplomats were present. Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern led the Empress into the rotunda. followed by the Emperor, who read a speech, in which he said that his heart rejoiced to celebrate the anniversary of the founding of the Academy. He was deeply thankful that the Academy had been founded by his ancestor and would always nurse the sacred flame of high idealism. "My mother," he said, "charged me to thank you."

A number of persons were decorated upon the occasion, including Herr Joseph Joachim, the German violinist, and Charles Werner, the painter,

MR. UHL AT THE PALACE. Emperor William Will Receive Our New Ambassador To-day.

BERLIN, May 2.- The Emperor will receive Ambassador Uhl at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the Schloss. Three imperial carriages will convey Mr. Uhl and the staff of the em bassy from the residence of the Ambassador to the Schloss.

The first carriage will convey Mr. J. B. Jackson, First Secretary of the embassy, who will be the bearer of Mr. Uhl's credentials. Court Chamberlain Usedom, who will introduce Mr. Uhl to the Emperor, will occupy the second carriage, and the third will convey Mr. Uhl and the remainder of the staff of the embassy. The Empress will receive Mr. Uhl directly after his audience with the Emperor.

Notes of Foreign Happenings. The strike in the building trades in London will extend to Dublin, Portsmouth, and several towns in Scotland.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will send the Bishop of Peterborough to represent the Estab-lished Church at the coronation of the Czar at Moscow.

American cattle are fleeding the London mar-ket. The weer's record at bentford Landing shows that 10,000 head were killed and sold at an average price of two pence per pound.

Packet Rodaks, Oals 84.50,

treaty led to his adhesion to Russia. Through him Russian agents obtained special privileges. including the concession for the construction of a railway which is now approaching the Persian Gulf. It may not be a groundless sus-picion that Muzafer-ed-Din's adherents were concerned in the assassination of the Shah. Recently a bitter feud existed between the

Shah and Muzafer-ed-Din over the misuse of the taxes collected in the provinces ruled over by the Prince. This trouble led the Shah to threaten to nominate his second son, Massul Mirzs, as his successor, though Prince Massul suffers from glaucoma. He was operated upon by an oculist in Paris last year. He is of weak physique, if not intellect. He has five sons and a numerous following supporting his claims to the throne. In the event of a dynastic war Russia will certainly seize the northern provinces under the convention, and this will cause the gravest international complication, as the British Government is determined to bar Russia's way to the Persian Gulf, and will intervene n southern Persia. The Queen, through Premier Salisbury, has

sent a despatch to Muzafer-Ed-Din, the new Shah of Persia, expressing her profound sympathy at the tragic death of his father, the late The Queen congratulates the people of Persta in having in the present Shah a worthy and illustrious successor to the late Nasr-Ed-

The Persian Legation here announces that it is now definitely established that the assassin of the late Shah was a member of a secret society known as the Babi, composed of religious fanatics, and which organization the Shah tried to suppress.

TEHERAN, May, 2.- The following details of the assassination of the Shah yesterday were obtained through official sources this morning: The Shah, accompanied by the Grand Vizier, Asghar, and a number of attendants, paid a visit to the shrine of Shah Abdul Agin Majesty traversed the outer court of the shrine, where he stopped and gave a bank note to an Arab and spoke a few kind words to a water

Two chains barred the way to the inner court of the shrine. The Shah had just passed the first chain when the assassin approached him. and when within a few feet of him fired a revolver, the bullet from which struck the Shah near the heart. His Majesty fell forward upon his knees, but rose to his feet and walked a few paces, when he fell again. The assassin was immediately seized and hur-

ried away. The Shah at once became unconscious and was immediately taken to his carriage and coveyed to the palace at Teheran, whither doctors were summoned as quickly as possible. When the physicians arrived at the palace they found the Shah dead, and certified that his death was caused by a bullet lodged in the pericardial region, between the sixth and seventh

Muzafer-ed-Din, the dead monarch's second son and heir to the throne, has been proclaimed

PARIS, May 2 .- The entire Paris press make regretful and sympathetic references to the violent death of the Shah of Persia and, regarding the affair in its political aspect, express the thought that England will now endeavor to regain her lost prestige in Persia. In any case, the papers say, there is reason to fear that internal disorders will occur which the new Shah may find it difficult to suppress.

ABLAZE WITH DIAMONDS.

Picture of the Late Shah of Persis Wearing His Famous Jewels. This picture of the late Shah of Persia shows

him in full jewelled array, when he wore diasaid, knowing Stokes's character as they did, | monds estimated in value at about \$6,000,000. and his scimiter was a flash of light from hilt to the end of the scabbard. The latter was of gold completely encrusted with diamonds said to be worth \$500,000.



THE LATE SHAH.

The stones in his shoulder straps weighed more than 100 carats each, and one of them 180 carats. The sunburst pendant from his neck was a fortune in itself, and the aigrette in his cap was scarcely less splendid. His shoulder belt was studded with large diamonds set in clusters of smaller stones. The large diamonds he wore were for the most part only half cut; that is, they had facets only on the upper sides, the lower sides being left in the rough.

THE DYING CZAREWITCH.

If the Ead Comes Before the Czar's Coronsties the Programme Will Be Curtailed. LONDON, May 2.-Court advices received at Windsor Castle, where the Queen was timed to arrive last night, show that there is no hope of the recovery of the Czarewitch, brother of the Czar, who is suffering from consumption. As his death may occur befor the coronation of the Czar, his Majesty has directed that arrange-ments for the ceremony at Moscow be limited to the raligious service. If the imperial family is compelled to zo into mourning before the coronation all the fêtes and most of the public programme will be cancelled.

KIOTING IN BILBAO.

Socialists Help Themselves to Liquor, and Become Wildly Brank.

MADRID, May 2. Serious rioting occurred in Bilbao yesterday. The Socialists, who were celebrating May Day, attacked a number of miners who were at work, and stoned them until they were driven away from their posts. The riotera then looted a number of shops and canteens, smashed in the heads of winecasks and barrels, and became madly intoxicated. One man, who was acting as caretaker of a canteen, was shot dead as the penalty of his resistance to the rioters.

Mr. Sullivan Leaves the Anti-Parnellites. LONDON, May 2. Mr. Donal Sullivan, M. P., Secretary of the Anti-Parnellites, intimated his THE RAISER AND HIS MINISTERS.

There Was Some Binngreement Over Re form in the Military Laws. Buntan, May 2 .- In the earlier part of the week there was a Ministerial crisis over the question of reform in the laws of military pro-cedure in the trial of soldiers for criminal offences. The whole of the Emperor's military Cabinet, of which Gen, you Hahnke is the head, eas strongly opposed to the reform proposed, or, In fact, to any reform at all, and as Chancellor von Hohenlohe and Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorff, Minister of War, are known to have advised the Kaiser that reforms in the military code of procedure were imperative and that the authorities of the sovereign federal States held the same views on the subject, it was expected that the opponents of reform would not long be able to resist the demands of the Ministers.

The position assumed a serious aspect when inspired articles simultaneously appeared in the Cologne Gazette and the Hamburg Correspondent purporting to disclose the attitude of the Ministry upon the question. The official head of the Press Department of the Foreign Office is credited with having animated both articles, which ventured to refer to the proceedings of the Cabinet sitting in Council, that have hitherto been held strictly secret. It was said in those articles that Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorff would immediately resign his office if the Emperor retarded the reforms which were advocated by the Chancellor and himself on the grounds furnished by Gen. von Hahnke's adverse reports, and it was also asserted that not only Prince von Hohenlohe, but the whole

adverse reports, and it was also asserted that not only Prince von Hohenlohe, but the whole Ministry, including Dr. Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, coincided with Ges. von Schellendorff and would resign also.

These statements created a great sensation and gave rise to an excited press campaign, in which the Emperor and Gen. von Hahnke were severely criticised. After the Emperor's conference with the Chancellor and other members of the Ministry immediately upon his return to Herlin on Wednesday, an official announcement was made that the Emperor had not refused to sanction the reforms proposed, and also that the retirement of Gen. von Spitz was due to his extreme age, and not to any difference with the Emperor's military Cabinet.

The inner track of the whole matter is believed to be a pian laid by a certain official to oust Geo. Bronsart von Schellendorff from the office of Minister of War, and the articles published in the Hamburg Correspondent and the Cologne Gazette, which were designed to convey to the Emperor the impression that Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorff intended to enforce the reforms through the medium of the press, were exactly calculated to cause a man of the Kaiser's temperament to dismiss so presumptuous a Minister. It is taken for granted that Prince von Hohenlohe disclaimed to the Emperor all responsibility for the statements made in these newspapers.

The Berlin Neurale Nachrichten, which draws its inspiration from the Chancellerie, characterize the articles as containing tissues of fact interwoven with fiction, originating with persona who are interested in fostering Ministerial dissensions. The Deutsche Zeitung demands the public exposure of the guilty intriguers, who are using the press as a vehicle to convey their malice.

The sum total of the present effect of the

malice.

The sum total of the present effect of the press campaign is that it will tend to keep the Chancellor in office. The North German Gazetts declares that the Chancellor's health has been reëstablished, but this assertion does not check the continuance of surmises as to his probable successor, and Count Philip von Eulenburg, the present German Ambassador to Austria, is regarded as having the best chance.

IRISH FOTES FOR TORIES.

The Anti-Paraellites Will Support the Government Education Bill.

LONDON, May 2.-At yesterday's meeting of the Anti-Parnellites an open rupture with the Liberals was sought to be avoided by reframing the definite decision of the party to vote for the Education bill. Nevertheless, every Anti-Parnellite will vote with the Government, and the Liberals will not be duped.

The dissenters' organs warn the Irish party that the consequences of their interfering with an English bill aiming to crush the Evangelic Noncomformists will be disastrous to rule. "We must have home rule in England as well as in Ireland," says the Methodist Times. "Irish tyranny here is as odious as English

MRS. RUNYON COMING HOME. Many Demonstrations of Respect When

She Left Berlin. BERLIN, May 2. The departure from Berlin of Mrs. Runyon, widow of the late United States Ambassador, and her daughter. Miss Julia Runyon, who sailed from Bremen for New York on the steamer Lahn to-day, was marked by demonstrations of sympathy and respect. The railway authorities assigned to them the use of a special waiting room at the station which is reserved for court officials, and a number of persons high in official and social circles pre-

sented them with flowers. Mrs. J. B. Jackson and H. G. Squires, wives of the First and Second Secretaries of the United States Embassy, and many other members of the American colony also sent floral pieces. Instead of medals he were diamonds on his United States Consul-General Charles DeKay crime of which he was accessed, and if they had | chest to commemorate the battles he fought, and the entire American embassy, with the exception of Ambassador Uhl, bade Mrs. and Miss Runyon farewell at the station, Mr. Uhl did not go the station, is he had blidden the ladies added at the Runyon residence last

The Reason They Worked on May 1.

BERLIN, May 2. - It was the intention of the majority of the Berlin employers to close their places of business yesterday in order to allow their workmen to attend the opening of the Industrial Exhibition, but these plans were al-tered in consequence of a manifesto by the Trades Union Committee appealing to the workingmen to stay away from the opening ceremonics, and not allow themselves to be used as or-namental supernumeraries.

In the face of this and the attitude of the Trades Union workingmen themselves a great many employers decided not to close their works, but rather to enforce the ordinary regu-lations against the men who were absent with-out leave.

The Etruriu Collides with a Bark.

LIVERPOOL May 2.- The Italian bark Geromina Blanchi, while lying at anchor in the Mersey to-day, was struck by the Cunard steamer Etruria, and so badly damaged that it was necessary to beach her to prevent her from going to the bottom. The Etruria, which was also anchored, swung with the tide, and her stern struck the bark on the starboard side, breaking a hole in her that extended below the

German Honors for Bulgarians. BERLIN. May 2.-The Kaiser has conferred

upon Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria the Order of the Black Eagle, and upon M. Stolloff, Prime Minister of Bulgaria, the Order of the Red Eagle, He has also conferred the Royal Order of the Crown upon Col. Petroff, Bulgarian Min-later of War.

Euglish Baptists Growing. LONDON, May 2. - Unlike the Methodists. whose report, as mentioned in this corresp ence last week, showed a material falling off in the denomination, the Baptists have gained a material increase in membership. Their re-port for 1895 shows an increase in membership of 4,379, and in addition they have forty-six new churches.

JOITINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The Sunday service of the Fall River line will be reatined to-day.

Judge Andrews has granted an absolute divorce to
Mary O'Counell from William O'Connell.

A gift of \$8,000 from Mrs. Francis Hack ley and
an anonymous gift of \$1,000 toward paying off the
mortgage on Barnard College were received yesterday.

The United States Grand Jury has indicted Eman-uel Ninger, who is accused of making pen-and-ink counterfeits of \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100 United States noises.

States notes.

The general sympathetic strike on the new building at liroadway and seventeenth street, where painters were doing the work of varnishers, was declared off peterday, and the strikers refurent to work. Two mindred in a espoused the cause of the varnishers, and they earlied their points.

Emanuel Kichmann, John Wilferd, and Andrew C. Kolb (it. kiemmann & Co., manufacturers of clothing at 28 Lafayette place, made an assignment yeaterday to Jacques H. hierts, giving preferences for \$6, 100—10 Peter Hanner \$2, 100, Charles G. Yohn \$1,000. Standard National Hank \$2,500.

Jacob Witerman, a prince of Fort Hamiltons Jarob Witerman, a printer of Fort Hamiltons and Carl Westerman, a dealer in bottlers' supplie, at 58 vesy afrest, were arrested yesterday, charged with counterfeiling labels. The complainants are Guinness & Co. The priconers were held in \$1,000 ball each by Judge Newburgh in the General Sessions.

sions.

In the steamer Mary Powell resumes regular trips for iblis season on Monday May 18. In aving Dealers from the Jillionites by reaging his impering of the party held yesterday. Yes an adheres to Mr. Timothy heldy.

Sarsaparilla

Indinas Sentiment for McKinley.

Laraverte, Ind., May 2. The Tippecanoe of the Republican State Convention for the Republican State Convention of the Party held yesterday. Yes Hamburg, Million, Foughkeepsie, Wan adheres to Mr. Timothy heldy.

Sarsaparilla

Indinas Sentiment for McKinley.

Laraverte, Ind., May 2. The Tippecanoe of the Republican State Convention of the Republican State Convention of the Republican State Convention of the Price Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.

Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe All druggists. 20c.

Kinley.

THE TRANSVAAL PLOTTERS BELIEFTHATENGLANDWILLPROBE THE MATTER TO THE BOTTOM.

People Are Wondering Whether Sir Her. cules Robinson In Implicated The Lib. erals Will Insist upon Complete Dis-closures - Mr. Cecil Rhodes's Downfall, LONDON, May 2.-People are wondering how ar the inner Cabinet knew of the revelations nade at Pretoria before they were known to the public, and whether Sir Hercules Robinson implicated in the conspiracy against the Transvaal. The plea of guilty entered by the nembers of the Johannesburg Reform Committee is now believed to have been due to an atempt to avert the publication of the evidence

involving Cecil Rhodes.

Mr. Chamberlain in January promised the House of Commons that a Commission would e appointed to inquire into the policy of the British South Africa Company. If he had no been absent last night in Birmingham, he would have been asked to explain the delay in the appointment of the Commission. The consensus of opinion in the lobby is that an inquiry is im Responsible Ministerialists privately concur

in the belief that Mr. Rhodes, Gov. Robinson, and every one concerned in the matter should be summoned to explain their connection with the conspiracy, and that the trial of Dr. Jame sen and his colleagues, now pending in London, should be postponed until the plot shall be probed to the bottom. When the colonial vote is discussed on next Friday the Liberals will insist upon the Minis-

try making a full disclosure of the latest Trans-vaal developments. If the Government tries to postpone the debate on the vote, the Liberals will raise it by voving the adjournment of the Mr. Chamberlain's followers deny that he has any desire to conceal anything, or any interest in so doing. Mr. Chamberlain wants to appoint a commission to inquire into the affairs of the British South Africa Company and awaits a de-

cision of the Cabinet on the question. He proposes, it is said, to immediately summon Mr. Cecil Rhodes to London to stand trial beside Dr. Jameson. It is reported to-day that the directors of the company have sent a despatch to Mr. Rhodes, advising him to voluntarily surrender himself and saying that they are ready to relieve him from the managing directorship. This fact, coupled with credited despatches from Cape Colony that President Kruger still holds in reserve crushing revelations concerning Mr.

Rhodes and his colleagues, completes his down-

fall from the leadership in South Africa. It is

doubtful if he will surrender or await arrest. At last reports he was at Gwelo, en route to Buluwayo, with a strong force of Matabeles awaiting his approach along the Salisbury road. Cape Town, May 2.—Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony, in a speech upon the occasion of the opening of the Cape Ministry yesterday, expressed himself as greatly deploring Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal. The Cape Minister, he said, had the entire confidence of the Imperial Government. recognizing the advantage of maintaining unimpaired the authority of the Crown, he continued, the Cape Government would seek a cordial entente with the adjoining States and cel-

HUNGARY'S MILLENNIUM. She Begins the Celebration of a Thousand

Years of National Life. BUDAPEST, May 2.- The celebration of the nillennium of Hungary began to-day. The skies were clouded in the forenoon, but the weather was otherwise pleasant. Emperor Francis Joseph, as King of Hungary, wearing the uni-form of a General and looking remarkably healthy and vigorous, was received with great enthusiasm. His Majesty was accompanied by the Empress Elizabeth, Queen of Hungary, who carried a black sunshade and vigorously used a fan. The Austro-Hungarian princes and Archdukes, the foreign diplomats, the members of the Hungarian Parliament, and the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers, together with a large number of delegates from various Hungarian

towns and notabilities, were present. The Millennial Exhibition, which will be con-tinued until the end of October, was formally opened by the King, who delivered an address in the course of which he said that the exhibition marked an epoch in the history of the nation. The Hungarians, he declared, were not only ready to defend their country, but to main tain their position among the civilized peoples

only ready to defend their country, but to maintain their position among the civilized peoples of the earth.

To-morrow there will be a thanksgiving service in the Church of Mathiasin the presence of the King, and from May 3 until May 15 public meetings of general and municipal councils and representative institutions and associations of the entire country will be held, and gaia representations will be given in the theatres.

On May 10 a To-Denon will be sung in all the churches of the kingdom in the presence of the local motabilities. On June 5 there will be an exhibition of the emblems of royalty, and on June at the foundation stone of the new royal castle at Buda will be laid.

Parliamentary representatives will on June 8 present to the King the homage of the nation, and the celebration of the millennium by a united meeting of the two Chambers will take place. The new Parliament will also be inaugurated, and the law relating to the millennium will be promulgated. The ceremonies of inaugurating the monument of Arpad in the Plain of Pusztaszer, where Prince Arpad and the chefs of the nation made the first constitutional compact, will be held on July 5. The opening of the fron Gaues Canal will take place on Sept. 27, and on Oct. 4 the ceremonies of the inauguration of the Francis Joseph Bridge at Hudapest will be held. The new Museum of Industrial Arts will take place Oct. 11, and on Oct. 31 the Millennial Exhibition will close.

New York Buying Sugar in London.

LONDON, May 2. Sugar dealers in London say that the visible supply is 320,000 tons les than in 1895. New York is buying here largely. Sixty steamers are loading at English ports with sugar for the United States to meet the shortage it the Cuban crop.

## First

has been advertised as a blood purifier. The great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla have been accomplished through purified blood. Scrofula, salt rheum, eczema, rheumatism, neuralgia, yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it eradicates the

Vestige of those impurities which have been developing, perhaps for years, in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures nervousness by feeding the nerves upon pure, rich blood. It absolutely and permanently cures when all other medicines fail because Hood's Sarsaparilla

Always

Strikes at the root of the disease which is in the blood. Thousands testify that they have been absolutely cured of blood diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla, although they had become discouraged by the failure of other medicines to give any relief. No other medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla, because

Hoods Sarsaparilla

· PORTLAND CHANNEL

. Survey for the Waterway Which Britis Columbia Would Like to Grab. WASHINGTON, April 30,-The recommends ion of the Senate Committee on Foreign Rela tions that an appropriation of \$5,000 should be made for surveying Portland Channel shows that the questions arising in regard to this por-tion of our Alaskan boundary are not wholly

to be neglected. The need of marking accurately the course of the 141st n cridian, which forms the northfrom the British domains, has already occupied the attention of Congress at this session. But the portion of the frontier line which really threatens a grave dispute is one which ex tends from the southern point of Prince of Wales Island up to Mount St. Ellas, where it strikes that meridian, and thence proceeds to the Frozen Ocean.

A report made to the Seattle Chamber of

Commerce, by a committee of which Mr. J. B. Metcalfe is Chairman, now before Congress, considers this whole subject carefully. The basis of the matter is in the treaty of February. 1825, between Russia and Great Britain, since we, under our purchase of 1867, succeed to all the territorial rights of the former. That treaty of 1825 makes the starting point of the boundary line the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, saying that the said line shall

thence "ascend to the north along the channel thence "ascend to the north along the channel of the continent where it strikes the 50th das gree of north latitude."

There would seem to be no doubt as to what this language means; but of late vears some British Dominion authorities as alided Portland to contend that and the ready is really the Behm Canal of London, This later runs west of Portland of Channel, and the ready is really the Behm Canal of London, This later runs west of Portland Channel, and the result would be, were the Dominion interpretation conceded, to take away a large tract of our territory, including two important islands, one of them of considerable size, and a still larger portion of the mainland.

Mr. William Oglive, the well-known Canadian surveyor, says that British Columbia objects to taking Portland Channel as the line beginning at the north." whereas "a northerly line from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island would never reach Portland Channel at all, but would go, up the channel known as Behm Canal." Mr. Turner, the Premier of British Columbia, is spoken of also as taking this ground, while a map utblished o late years by Commissioner Martin of British Columbia boildy marks as the boundary line Behm Canal.

The Seal committee declares, in the first place, thurized by the whole world from 1825 to about 1884, and by British Columbia itself on its official maps as late as this last date. Again, when we bought Alaska of Russia our troops were stationed soon afterward at Fort Toncass at the mouth of Portland Channel, and our custom officials were maintained there for more than twenty years without protest from Canada or any other power.

In the third place, it is asserted that both Behm Canal and Portland Canal band on the tribust of the woll known at the time been named by Vancouver admits of the protest from Canada or any other power.

In the form the smaller of the Wall known at the time the mouth of Portland Channel, or her with the protest of the woll known at the time the

which had to be delineated and which runs, except for that small portion, northerly throughout. There is nothing strange, therefore, in firding that these few miles of passing across the water to the mainland should not have been specifically referred to in the treaty, and that it sould have contented itself with saying that the line was to "ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel," as it actually does. Bethis as it may, the tacit acceptance of the line, as we have it, by Canada for many years is shown by her own maps.

But whether Congress does or does not decide to make provision for a survey of Portical Channel, we have possession there, and perhaps even more important matter involved, namely, the attempt of the Dominion to alter the meaning of the terms "winding of the coast" in the treaty, so as to secure for it, nelf the ownership of the heads of certain bays and inlets. This, too, is a modern pretence, and cannot be conceded by our Government. But the question as to Portland Channel stands on its own grounds.

FOR VIOLIN OWNERS.

FOR VIOLIN OWNERS. Protect Your Violins Against Thieves by a System of Measurements.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The perplexing contention among the experts in the General Sessions should move every collector or connoisseur possessed of a valuable violin to take his instrument to a mechanician of delicate skill and cause him to elaborate a metric description of it, following as far as possible the details of the Bertilion anthropometric system as applied to the human body; of course, the

details of the Herrillon anthropometric system as applied to the human body; of course, the mechanic must have the requisite fine measuring instruments to serve the occasion.

American manufacturers have, of late years, attained such a degree of refinement in the production of mechanics instruments for use in measuring diametric and other straight lines ias the intermediate or conjunctive line between two points) that the demand of the European mechanics for these fine tools has given rise to large exportations to Great Britain and the Continent. Many tool makers, die makers, model makers, solentific instrument makers, and machinists have among their measuring instruments these marvels of precision and uniformity.

About eighty mensurations ought to be taken upon the violin, in many diameters and many extensions from point to point, and recorded. The instrument ought also to be balanced on the point of a cone, truncated or flattened slightly, but of a definite area to be ascertained and noted in the minutes; and then, having found the balancing point, a formula ought to be given for finding it by protracting lines from certain described points in intersecting paths. The violin ought to be weighed in a delicate scale when in a condition of hygrometric equilibrium with a known proposition (better the normal) of aqueous vapor. Again, templets ought to be made of the violin's capital curves on back and belly, along certain indicated paths. All of this might cost \$6. The templets need be only approximative.

cos: 56. (The templets need be only approxi-mative.) What solemn opinion or profusion of words coming from experts could shake that evidence and prevail against such facts exhibited in proof?

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 30.

Quicker City Mail Transit. THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: On April 16 last

To the Editor of the Sux—Sir: On April 16 last I posted a card at 10:30 o'clock A. M. at the corner of Wall street and Brondway, where it was collected in my presence on the instant, but it was not delivered at its destination at the corner of of 118th street and Lebox avenue until 1:30 P. M. thus taking six hours in fransit. Upon my remunairance to the general Post office I was informed that this was the quickest time that emild be made, and that here was no avoidable delay in its delivery. Lettainly if our local postal service is such that it requires at hours for a letter to go from Wall street to 13:31 street it is time that the Post office was reformed and the methods now in vogue were overhanded with a view to expedition and designable.

New York, April 30, 1886.

FREE SILVER TOM CARTER.

WILL HE NAME SUB-COMMITTEES ON CONTESTS AT ST. LOUIS?

He Alrendy Thinks McKintey's Nomine tion Certain - Perhaps the National Committee Won't Trust Rim to Helm Make It So-Fine Times Over It, Any Way The Hon. Thomas Henry Carter, one of the free silver Senators for Montana, and Chair-man of the Republican National Committee, will be, in the estimation of Republicans who will attend the Convention, one of the biggest men on that occasion, Senator Carter's powers as Chairman of the committee will go a long way toward deciding many of the 150 contents which will come before the National Committee. The remarks of Senator Carter in Washington, printed in THE SUN OR Friday, have created a great deal of comment among the Republicans who are opposed to Mr.

"It looks now as if McKinley's nomination is absolutely certain, and I would not be surprise if his name should be the only one presented to the St. Louis Convention.

McKinley's nomination. Senator Carter thes



Six months ago THE SUN printed a story to the effect that many Republicans would like to sed as Chairman of the Committee because of his well-known free sil-

Singe then the story has popped up in different parts of the United States, but Senator Carter has said all along that he would not resign, ter has said all along that he would not resign, and it does not appear that the committee has the authority to depose him. Senator Carter has all along said that he lavored the nomination of Senator Don Cameson at St. Louis. Senator Cameron struck the free sliver lyre two years ago and he has been twanging it ever since. The Republican State Conventions which have put in nomination Morton, Quay, Reed, Bradley, and Allison declared for sound or gold money.

have put in nomination Morton. Quay. Reed. Bradley, and Allison declared for sound or gold money.

The Republican State Convention of Ohio, which put in nomination Mr. McKinley, declared for a money straddle with a squint at free silver. Although many Republicans favorable to Major McKinley's nomination have urged upon him to come out and repudlate that straddle platform, he has remained silent.

All of these facts were commented on yeaterday by Republicans of national renown who are watching every move in the game. It was said that Chairman Carter at St. Louis will follow the precedent laid down by other Chairman, his predeceasors on the Republican National Committee, and appoint from the National Committee subcommittees of three, who will hear the testimony and decide the 150 contests, beginning with Alabama and going down through the list. The Republicans who talked of these matters pointed out that Chairman Carter's power would be almost absolute in matters of this kind.

Other Republicans said that a majority of the Republican National Committees of three, who will hear the testimoly and the state of these matters will be almost absolute in matters of this kind.

Other Republicans said that a majority of the Republican National Committee could, if they thought it wise, take from Chairman Carter his power to appoint these sub-committees of three, and that if necessary the whole committee would sit as a body in determining the contests. The discussion over what promises to be a most interesting situation at St. Louis led many to get out the list of the Republican National Committee and to endeavor if possible to ascertain just where they stood. The committee is as follows:

Chairmon. Thomas H. Carter. Monrans: Secretary, Joseph H. Manley, Maine: Treasurer, Concellus X. Marchan M. W. Younghlood.

tain just where they stood. The committee is as follows:
Chairman, Thomas H. Carter, Mon'ana: Secretary, Joseph H. Manley, Malno: Trensurer, Cornelius M. Hiss, New York, Malana, W. W. Youngblood; Aliasha, E. I. Haich, Arizona, William Griffith, Arkanasa, C. Marcell, Carlon, Allifana, M. Chaell, De Founge, Greenden, Deloware, R. J. Layton, District of Commission, Perry H. Carson, Florida, J. G. Long: Georgia, W. W. Brown: Idaho, G. F. Shoup; Hilmos, Joseph H. Fer, Indiana, J. N. Huston; Hudlan Territory, J. S. Hammer, Iowa, James S. Clarkson; Kansas, C. Leland, J. T.; Kentucky, Gov. W. O. Bradley; Louislana, A. H. Leonard Maine, Joseph H. Manley; Maryland, James A. Gary; Massachusetts, W. Murray Crane; Michigan, George L. Malts; Minnesota, R. G. Evans; Montana, A. C. Botkin; Nebraska, John M. Thurston; Nevada, Enoch Strouther; New Hampshire, P. C. Cheney; New Jersey, Garret A. Hobart; New Mexico, T. B. Catton, New York, William A. Sutherland; North Carolina, H. C. Cowles; North Dakota, Henry C. Hansbrough; Ohio, William M. Hahn; Oklahoma, C. M. Barnes; Oregon, Joseph C. Simon; Pennsylvania, David Martin; Rhoie Bisand, I. M. Potter; South Carolina, E. M. Brayton; South Dakota, A. B. Kirtodge; Tennessee, George W. Hilli Texas, N. W. Cuney; Utah, O. J. Salisbury; Vermont, M. S. Colhern, Virginia, M. B. Sto t; Wisconsin, Henry C. Payne; Wyoming, J. M. Carey, There are just as

\$20,000 MURE WANTED IN ST. LOUIS. Not Enough Money Subscribed Yet to Pay for the Convention.

Sr. Louis, May 2.-Unless citizens put up additional funds there will be a shortage of money with which to pay the expenses of the Republican National Convention, to be held in this city in June. It will require at least \$20,000 more than there is in sight, even if all those who subscribed to the fund pay up their subwho subscribed to the fund pay up their sub-scriptions.

S. M. Kennard, Chairman of the Citizens'
Committee, is authority for this statement. It is understood, however, that local politicians have guaranteed the payment of all bills, and the promises of the committee will be made good. Meantime an effort is being made to raise the additional amount of money required by popular subscription.

Sound Money Delegates from Alaska, SEATTLE, Wash. May 2.—Deputy United States Marshal L. L. Williams of Juneau, Alaska, who was a passenger on the steamer Mexico, which arrived from the north resterday, says that both Republicans and Democrats will hold Territorial Conventions in Juneau during the present month and elect delegates to their respective national Conventions. Only sound money men, Mr. Williams asserts, will be chosen.

Henry Miller Leaves the Empire Theatre. The season at the Empire Theatre closed last night and with it Henry Miller ended his connection with the theatre. The audience that mection with the theatre. The audience that witnessed "Bohemia" last night were evidently sorry to learn of these two events.

They applicated Mr. Miller and called him out on the stage, where he made a little speech. He said he wanted to thank the New York public for its kind consideration of his work during his three years' connection with the Empire.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specifics Cure

The Sick. Ask your druggles for the Specific you need, get well and strong for a quarter. It is a small investment, but means much to you. Manual of all Diseases